Chamber. I procured the bill and examined it before it was considered by the Senate, and opposed it as before said.

Q. Did General Morris' call your attention to any particular clause of the bill, or simply speak of the bill as a whole?

A. He spoke of the bill as a whole.

Q. Did you especially notice the last two sections of the bill and understand their provisions?

A. I do not remember noticing the last three sections of the bill, 8th, 9th and 10th.

H. CASSIDY, JR.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR WATTS.

Please state your profession, and whether or not you were a member of the State Senate at the time the law known as the criminal procedure act was pending before the Senate, and whether or not you voted for the law, and if you were or not asked to do so, and if so, by whom.

A. I am a lawyer; was a member of the State Senate at the time the bill referred to was passed. Attorney-General Morris came to me and said that it was a good bill, and that I ought to support it, and he was in hope that I would. This, however, did not influence my vote for the bill.

JNO. WATTS.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR SULLIVAN.

You heard the question propounded to Judge Watts. Let it apply to you, and in addition, please state what position you occupied on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

I am an attorney-at-law; I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in 1872, and am yet; was present when the bill was considered; called the bill up out of its regular order and supported it; Judge Morris took a great deal of interest in the bill; he spoke to me several times about it; I objected to that section that set aside all the bonds, and in reply to this he admitted that this section was objectionable, but if it was amended and had to go back to the House it might be lost, as there was not time to have the House concur in the amendments, and advised me to vote for the bill as it was, and to kill the several amendments made in the Senate.

Mr. Willing, chairman Judiciary Committee of the House, and myself roomed together and he recommended me to vote for the passage of this bill. My memory is distinct about this, for the reason that the 5th section of this bill was intended, as I understood him, to be a substitute for a bill that he had introduced on the subject of the abolition of the death penalty, or rather it had the effect to obviate the necessity for the passage of that act. In discussing the bill with Mr. Willing, after it came to the Senate, this objectionable feature about the bonds was also discussed, and an amendment would have been offered in the Senate by myself to strike out that feature, but there was time without endangering the bill.

C. A. SULLIVAN.

April 8, 1873.

Present: A. K. Davis, chairman, McKee, Webster and Kimbrough.

The following question was asked the following witnesses, to which they made the following answers:

Q. State whether or not you were a member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in 1872, and your recollection of the consideration of a bill known as the criminal procedure bill, by said committee, and whether or not Robert Lowry, member from Rankin county, and one of your committee, took any action in regard to its consideration in said committee; and whether or not you ever heard him speak of, or allude to it, either directly or indirectly, outside of the committee room, either to yourself or any other person.

A. I was a member; I do not remember of Mr. Lowry taking any active part in relation to the bill alluded to; have never heard him speak of the bill outside of the committee room to myself or any one else.

Q. Were you at the meeting of the committee at the time the bill was considered?

A. I was.

By Mr. Davis:

Q. Did you hear Gen. Lowry say that he would not support the bill unless certain amendments were put in the bill?

A. I did not. CHAS. MAUSS.

A. I was a member; have no recollection of the bill; I think I was absent when the bill was considered; I never heard General Lowry allude to the bill at all.

J. J. SPELLMAN.

A. I was a member; I have a slight recollection of the consideration of the bill alluded to; I remember that Gen. Lowry discussed the merits of the bill; cannot speak definitely of all that was said at the time; his recommendation in regard to the bill was similar to such as are usually offered in committee rooms when amendments are desired; I never heard him speak of the bill outside of the committee room neither directly nor indirectly to myself or any other person. I. D. SHADD.

A. I was a member of the Judiciary Committee in 1872. I have no recollection of the consideration of the bill referred to by the committee, and, therefore, think that I was not present when the bill was considered. General Lowry never spoke to me, "outside of the committee room," of the bill referred to, except that during the closing hours of the session of 1872, when the bill, after being reported by the Judiciary Committee, came up in the House, General Lowry, in answer to some remarks from myself in opposition to the bill, stated that he agreed with me that there were some very objectionable features in the bill, but, that, on account of certain other sections, referring, as I now recollect, to those sections relating to proof of venue, and value of property, the death penalty, jurors, and continuances, he would support the bill.

I cannot say whether the answer above referred to, made by General Lowry, was made publicly on the floor of the House or in conversation, at the time.

J. F. SESSIONS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FLIES THE MAIN TRACK AND BEATS THE BUSH.

That Attorney General Morris insisted in a subsequent communication addressed to the chairman of this committee, that this investigation shall cover the cases of the two Mr. Coopers, sons of Richard Cooper, Esq., of Brandon, whose sureties, he alleges, was released under Mr. Lowry's law. The two young Coopers were charged with murder, and indicted in Simpson county Circuit Court. Mr. Lowry agrees that notwithstanding this allegation is not embraced in his former charges, that it shall become a part of this investigation, and be reported on in connection with the other charges.

New Specifications.

MEMORANDUM.

For Hon. H. T. Fisher, Chairman of Special Committee.

FIRST FACT.

The passage of a law annulling all bail bonds and recognizances for the appearance of criminals in State cases, and releasing sureties in case the defendants had fled or should flee from justice. For proof of this see the law itself. Sections 9 and 10, acts of 1872, page 89. Let the law itself be copied into the testimony.

SECOND FACT.

That Mr. Robert Lowry, of Rankin county, originated this provision, and requested Hon. W. J. Willing, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to report it to the House, and recommend its passage as an amendment. Particular attention is asked to the facts that Mr. Lowry was the most prominent lawyer on the committee, and that he concurred in recommending this amendment; that the committee did so recommend it, and that Mr. Lowry voted for the act including this amendment. All this can be proved by the testimony of Willing, by probably all the members of the Judiciary Committee, by Mr. McIntosh, of Chickasaw, and by Journals of the House at that session.

N. B. I am told also, that Mr. Lowry, when a member of the Legislature, elected in 1865 which held its last session in 1867, tried to have a similar law passed, because he was then interested as counsel, for one or more of the Coopers, fugitives from Rankin county, for murder. I think that Hon. Roderick Seal, of Harrison county, and others of Mr. Lowry's colleagues, in the Legislature at that time, could throw some light on that, his first attempt to legislate for the benefit of fugitives from justice, and the sureties on their bail bonds and recognizances.

THIRD FACT.

Is Mr. Lowry's interest as a lawyer involved in the defence of criminals who were fugitives from justice at the time the law was originated and passed? To prove this, I refer to the records and files of papers in criminal cases pending in the Circuit Court of Rankin county. The former Judge of the Circuit Court since the war, and the present Circuit Judge, the former clerks and sheriffs, and the present clerks and sheriffs and their deputies, the former district attorney and the present district attorney—some or all of them—(I have not examined any of them) will certainly prove the facts, that Mr. Lowry was counsel for the defendants themselves, and for the sureties on their bail bonds and recognizances after the defendants had fled.

The examination should cover the Cooper case, because Mr. Lowry's act covered that case and relieved the sureties. It also released the sureties on Ralph Casteel's bail bond, the defendant having been indicted for the murder of Raleigh Comfort, and it released Hezekiah Walker and the sureties on his bond. The indictment, pleas, and other papers, and particularly the bail bonds and recognizances in all these cases, are, doubtless, on file in the Circuit Clerk's office in Rankin county. The minutes of the Circuit Court held since the passage of Mr. Lowry's law will show that by virtue of that law and under its provisions, the Court has been compelled to release the sureties from all responsibility to the State.

The facts I have above stated are sufficient to convict Lowry. Because they show his professional and pecuniary interest in the most extraordinary legislation which he devised and voted for.

But the proof goes still further, and the committee should follow it up. There was a sum of money put up as collateral indemnity for the sureties on Casteel's bail. That sum of money was four thousand dollars in gold. It was put up by Casteel's friends in a banking institution of which Mr. Lowry was himself a part owner. At the time when Mr. Lowry was working for the passage of this law in the Legislature, that money was on deposit in his bank. For proof of this summon Casteel's relatives, who put up the money. I do not know where they live—whether in Rankin county or no. But I charge that they do live, and that their testimony, and the testimony of the bank books, if correct, and of the cashier of the bank, and of every person who is familiar with the facts, will prove that this deposit was in the bank at the time Mr. Lowry was working and voting for the passage of the law.

The information I have received from citizens of Rankin county of both parties is confidential, and has been voluntarily communicated to me. But the sources of information to which I have referred are public; they are in public offices; they exist in a banking house, chartered by the Legislature; they are in the hands of business men and public officers. Your committee will have no difficulty in seeing and hearing these facts, if its examination can be conducted with reasonable capacity, energy and fairness.

J. S. MORRIS,
Attorney-General.

Overwhelming Refutation of the New Specifications.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RICHARD COOPER.

Richard Cooper being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Please state your residence and profession? Please state if you are or not the father of D. G. and R. H. Cooper, and whether or not they were ever indicted in this State for the crime of murder, and if so, in what county and at what date, and whether or not both or either of them was ever arrested, and both or either of them ever tried, and who was their counsel, and what time they were arrested, and what time tried, and whether or not they ever gave security, and if so, what action, if any, was taken on the bond, and the result of the prosecution and defense? Please answer the above fully, and anything else you may know in relation to the matter.

Reside in Brandon, Rankin county, Mississippi; my profession a lawyer. I am the father of D. G. and R. H. Cooper; they were indicted in Simpson county, with about five others, for the crime of murder; the indictment, I think, was found in 1865; I think that it was in the fall of 1869 that my oldest son, D. G. Cooper, was arrested in Brandon upon a warrant from Simpson county, and put in jail; he sued out a writ of habeas corpus and made it returnable before Judge Watts, at a court to be held in Raleigh, Smith county. Shortly thereafter, at the hearing, Messrs. Mayers and Lowry, Col. Shelby, I think, A. R. Smith, of Scott county, and every prominent lawyer at Court, volunteered to argue the question of bail, and Judge Watts admitted him to bail. He gave security, but failed to enter his appearance at court. I attended the court, I think, in the spring of 1870. I went to the Circuit Court of Simpson county, for the principal purpose of looking after the interest of his sureties. I examined the record carefully, from the indictment to the scire facias inclusive. I prepared some pleas for his sureties, but before taking any steps in the case, one of his co-defendants in the indictment was brought into Court by the Sheriff of Copiah county, and attended by his counsel, W. H. Haley, of Hazlehurst, he demanded his client's discharge, under the provisions of a law of the Legislature approved February 21, 1867, in regard to officers and soldiers, on page 403 of some of '67. The Hon. Uriah Millsaps was presiding, who, after some deliberation, stated that he did not believe that law to apply to the case, and overruled the motion.

I having previously detected errors in the record which I believed to be fatal, asked Mr. Haley to allow me to appeal, with him as counsel for his client, to which he consented. I then entered a motion to quash the indictment. I remember one point I relied on chiefly, that is, the records did not disclose affirmatively that that indictment was ever returned into court.

There was nothing in the record to show that the Grand Jury ever found that bill, and nothing to identify it with the finding of the Grand Jury, except by numbers on the minutes and on the indictment, and the indictment bore two numbers. I believe they were twelve and thirteen. There were other points made on the motion, which motion was by me argued very fully, and sustained, and the indictment quashed by Judge Millsaps. Gen. Lowry was present, but had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

By the committee:

Q. How long before the 5th of April, 1872, was this indictment against your sons quashed?

A. About two years.

Q. Was Gen. Lowry ever counsel in any way for your sons?

A. He never was except as before stated, when he volunteered. RICHARD COOPER.

TESTIMONY OF C. ALFORD.

To C. Alford:

Q. Were you on the bail bond of Hezekiah Walker, if so, state whether you ever directly or indirectly paid any sum or consideration for being relieved from said bail bond?

A. I was on the bond, and never paid anything directly or indirectly to any one to be relieved from the same.

Q. Did you know, or ever hear, of such a bill pending or being introduced in the Legislature in 1872, for the relief of sureties on bail bonds or recognizances?

A. I did not.

By Gen. Lowry.

Q. Did you ever hear me refer to, either directly or indirectly, the case of Hezekiah Walker for forgery, on whose bond you were surety, or speak about the same in any manner whatever up to this moment?

A. I did not.

Q. Did the firm of Mayers & Lowry, or either of them, ever make any charge, or demand, or any other person for them, for having you discharged from the bail bond of Hezekiah Walker?

A. No.

Report of Sub-Committee.

THE LAST PEG KNOCKED OUT.

MR. CHAIRMAN:

Your Sub-Committee appointed and instructed to proceed to Brandon, Rankin county, Mississippi, for the purpose of investigating the Judicial records of the Courts of said county, and for making such other and further investigations as might be deemed necessary to elicit the facts of the charges made by Attorney General Morris against Hon Robert Lowry in a written memorial to the Legislature, and a subsequent memorandum furnished the Committee of Investigation and asking that the examination should cover the Cooper case, beg leave to submit the following report with accompanying testimony in this behalf.

1st. That D. G. Cooper, who was indicted for murder in Simpson county, was discharged on a quashal of the indictment by Richard Cooper his father and Attorney, two years previous to the passage of the Act of the Legislature of 1872 and known as the criminal procedure Act. (Vide testimony of Richard Cooper.)

2nd. That the Honorable Robert Lowry was not a member of the Legislature of 1867, when the Act pardoning all soldiers either Confederate or Federal, for the commission of offences will, under orders, in having resigned his seat, and was succeeded, Hon. Jesse Ellis, elected and sworn, this being the Act under which a discharge was pleaded. (See Acts 1867, Senate Journal 1866-7, and testimony of R. Cooper.)

3d. That after a personal examination and inspection of the bank account of Casteel and his deposits therein, we find the testimony of Dr. Casteel and Col. J. M. Jayne, Cashier, fully sustained and corroborated, and that no collateral deposit was ever made by Casteel or his friends for the purpose mentioned.

4th. With regard to the records in the cases of Ralph Casteel and Hezekiah Walker, comprising the papers in the causes, judge's notes, and minutes of the court, we find the testimony heretofore taken on this point before the committee fully borne out and sustained.

Respectfully submitted,
JNO. H. MCKEE.
JOHN D. WEBSTER.

Biographical Sketch of the Late General Canby.

Gen. Canby was born in Kentucky, in 1818, and graduated at West Point in 1839. He took part in the Mexican war, became a Captain in 1851, a Major in 1855, and a Colonel in 1861. When the civil war began he was in New Mexico, where he defended Fort Craig, and defeated the Texan troops in 1862. In March, 1862, he was appointed a Brigadier of volunteers, and was afterwards raised to the rank of Major General. In 1864 he succeeded Gen. Banks as commander of the army in Louisiana, and in 1865 invested and took Mobile. In 1866 he was promoted to Brigadier General in the regular army, and was consigned to the command of the Second Military District, comprising North and South Carolina.

The Weekly Clarion.

B. L. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

Rates of Subscription.

WEEKLY CLARION—Two dollars per year, and an extra copy to getter up of a club of ten or more.

No future paper will be discontinued when time expires.

THURSDAY, - - - - APRIL 17, 1873.

Adjournment.

The Radical majority in the Legislature did nothing so acceptable to the tax-payers, as to pass a resolution consigning the body to inactivity on the 15th. It has done nothing more unwelcome than to extend its term to the 21st. On that day its functions will have been suspended, and the tax-payers will breathe freer. They feel that every moment of its remaining hours is fraught with mischief to them. Meantime, we would invoke every Conservative member to remain at his post and to do what he is able to protect the interests of the people.

We have information through the somewhat super-serviceable Pilot that an anonymous correspondent of a disreputable paper which has been nameless in these columns for six years and will be ever more, has discovered that "Radical gold has softened THE CLARION on Radicals," or something to that effect. The Pilot is naturally curious to know what this means; and the Radical leaders who have felt the weight of our broadsides, are wondering, if we have been "soft" upon them heretofore, what will be their fate if we should change our tactics and bear down hard upon them.

Infamous Measure.

The bill to establish Radical papers in the several judicial districts by forced contributions has passed the Legislature. It provides that all public advertisements shall be inserted in such newspapers as a Commission here at the Capital, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State shall designate. It is a scheme to establish and support journals in the interests of the office-holders' and tax-eaters' party, at public expense; and is a blow aimed at the existence of the independent press which has relied upon the confidence and good-will of the public, and asked no special legislation for their benefit. The measure is simply infamous. Let the watchword and reply from one end of the State to the other be, Repeal!

The House, by a strict party vote, has passed the revised printing bill, against which we have remonstrated. The bill was substantially the conference measure reported at the last session, and as the rates prescribed were the result of an examination by committees of both parties into the necessary cost of labor and materials, we could not have objected to it as an original proposition; the objection is that the present rates ought to have remained in force until it had been shown that the present Printer would not have performed the service under them, and that it could not have been done at as low rates under contract. The new bill contains the irrelevant section before mentioned, increasing the pay of the Supreme Court Reporter from $3 as fixed at the last session, to $5 per page. The compensation under the law as it before stood, was $7 50 per page.

The (majority) report from the committee appointed to investigate the $17,000 Map Job, is a white-washing affair. Our readers, who had previously examined the minority report of Mr. Goar, will need no assurance of this fact. We are compelled to the belief, that as the majority are not free from the influences that control ordinary mortals when not overruled, their partisan partiality and personal sympathy have operated to control their decision. The testimony itself is not as full as it ought to have been; and the opinion that the law is vague and indefinite under which "the mercantile transaction" was effected is simply preposterous. The law positively forbids the purchase of maps for schools except on the recommendation of County Superintendents. The State Superintendent set this clause at defiance. He not only acted without authority of County Superintendents in many instances, but in violation of their opinion; and the consequence is an overstock of maps, and a requisition on the treasury for $17,000. Who were the beneficiaries of the job is not known, but it ought to have been. The inference is unavoidable that there were several. We shall turn from this whitewashing affair in the hope that the matter will receive a more impartial inquiry and thorough exposure at the hands of the Senate committee, of which Mr. A. T. Morgan is chairman.

Complete Vindication of Hon. Robert Lowry.

The Committee, Hon. H. T. Fisher (Republican), Chairman, appointed to investigate the charges of the Attorney General against Hon. Robert Lowry, have done their work thoroughly and well. Their report, embodying the charges and specifications together with the testimony on which it was predicated, and the resolution of acquittal, will be found on our first page. We cannot add anything to what is there so distinctly set forth. Nothing is left to be inferred—or to be explained. The whole inquiry was a demonstration of the perfect integrity of intention and action of the honorable member who was so wontonly assailed. The malignant tongue of his assailant, notwithstanding the venom it has shown itself capable of secreting, has not been able to cast a blemish on his fair escutcheon. As his acquittal is triumphant, so is the route and discomfiture of his accuser complete and overwhelming.

A number of young men have returned to Selma, Alabama, from Texas, thoroughly disgusted with their change of residence. Others are returning to their old homes.

The Oxford Falcon says that Captain Fontaine Freeman, of Lee county—the victim of Radical persecution, on the charge of being a Ku-Klux—is dying in that town of consumption.

An Administration Organ Indulges a Fiction About Missis-ippi.

From the Washington Chronicle.

LATE WISDOM.

An exchange says: "Mississippi is appealing for Northern immigration. The present landowners are about depleted, and want Northern industry to go down there and pay the taxes." Has, indeed, wisdom come to her at last? Perhaps it is to late, for be it remembered" that immediately after the war a large number of Northern men went into Mississippi, taking capital and enterprise, with the avowed intention of becoming *bona fide* citizens of the State. Some embarked in commerce, others became planters, and some entered the learned profession; but they were met with such uncordiality, and in many instances positive abuse, that many of them were forced to leave the section, ruined men. If they went to planting, every obstacle was thrown in the way to prevent their obtaining hands, their mules and horses stolen, their gin houses burned, and frequently themselves warned to leave the country within twenty-four hours by disguised Ku Klux. If they wished to become merchants, native dealers would combine against them, and the local press would warn the people not to trade with them, on pain of being considered enemies to the country. Even churches would refuse them fellowship.

In one instance which came under our own observation, a young merchant from Cincinnati came there with capital and established himself in the book and stationery business. He was a man who took no part whatever in politics, was never in the army, but wholly devoted to his business. Being a good singer, he was invited into the choir of the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. He accepted the invitation, but the choir revolted at his being admitted, and he was asked to leave because he was guilty of the heinous crime of being born north of the Ohio river.

Many professional gentlemen, tempted by the climate, and seeking where to earn a livelihood by the honest pursuit of their profession, were socially and professionally tabooed, and forced either to leave the country, go into politics, or starve. Instead of doing as States in all other sections of the country—welcome any and all who come with means and ability to help develop the resources of the country—the Mississippians would congregate in barrooms and corner-groceries and talk about the d——d Yankees coming down into "our country," as if an American citizen had not the right to go from one State to another with his money and means, and enjoy all the legal rights of citizenship.

They seem now to have discovered that their policy was political, social, and commercial ruin, and they cry, "Come down and help us." We hear from all parts of the South like expressions. We are assured that the people now mean what they say. We sincerely hope it is true, and we sincerely hope that it is not too late for them to draw to their State Northern men of education and capital.

COMMENTS.

The foregoing is from Rev. Ex-Senator Harlan's paper, a hand-organ of the Administration. When it is borne in mind that the Ex-Senator is the same Harlan in whose election Dr. Durant invested $10,000 in order to control his Congressional services in the interests of a Railroad corporation, no very considerable degree of scrupulousness will be expected of him in his treatment of topics in the Chronicle.

1st. It is purely an invention that "Mississippi is appealing for Northern immigration." She is offering a welcome to men from every region—North, East or West—who will come with intention to make an honest living in whatever calling they may choose, with or without capital. This she has done from the beginning. It is one thing to invite settlers of this character, and quite another to repel professional place hunters and spoilsmen who come to stir up strife—gather up the wreck of devastated estates and appropriate it to their own uses—levy and squander taxes, rob industry of its earnings, and call down upon their heads by falsehoods the vengeance of the Federal Government, and thus to keep them in poverty and wretchedness.

2d. "It is not true that immediately "after the war, a large number of Northern men went into Mississippi taking "capital and enterprise with the avowed "intention of becoming bona fide;" and therefore it cannot be true they were subjected to the barbarous treatment mentioned. There were the smallest number answering the description, who came to the State—doubtless of the (say) three thousand, who came hither from the North not exceeding fifty came with "capital" or "enterprise," or to follow any other pursuit except that of political Wreckers. In evidence of the fact, look over the whole Carpet Bag clan who are directing public affairs in this State and how many farmers, merchants, mechanics, lawyers, doctors, or bankers can be found among them? The truth is, (always excepting a few examples which can be counted on your fingers' ends,) they are professional Officeholders and Spoilsmen, and nothing else.

3rd. It is notorious that tempted by the idea "immediately after the war" that immense fortunes could be made in planting, here and there a few Northern men invested in that pursuit. But they were left free and without molestation to follow it with all the labor they could control. The result was that they invariably failed. They were deluded about negro labor. They were mistaken about the profits of planting. They awakened from their dream of large profits to find their capital all hopelessly lost and were glad enough to abandon their enterprise minus the sums they had invested. They were victimized by their own miscalculations as they will all tell you, and not by mistreatment at the hands of the people they had settled amongst.

3rd. The case of the sweet singer in Israel cited by the Chronicle, is doubtless a pure invention. It is hardly probable that the "choir" would have dispensed with his presence so unceremoniously after inviting him to become a member of it. There is something untold.

4th. Inasmuch as "many professional gentlemen," unless "professional" office-seekers be classed in the lot, have never sought the State, it is impossible that "many" could have been "professionally" tabooed. The few who came with honorable intentions, have been treated respectfully and kindly.

5th. The Chronicle need not console itself with the idea that the Southern people have felt any remorse of conscience for the reception they have given the adventurers who have flocked to her to prosecute their predatory operations. Having realized the fruits of the wicked governments of which this class have been agents in administering, they cannot but regard them as enemies to their peace and prosperity, and instead of crying "come down and help us," they never think of them without a mental repetition of the saying of Horace Greeley, "get out thieves." If Northern men of "education and capital" should ever come among them (not to employ themselves in the disreputable schemes of strife and spoliation but) to engage in legitimate business, they will have a kind reception; but they will not come until dooms-day if they wait to be urged by unmanly appeals.

The Congressional Steal, alias Salary Grab.

From the Nation.

"The back pay was voted by 99 against 97. Of these ninety-nine, forty-seven were furnished by the South out of a total of fifty-nine votes possessed by that section in the House, or nearly 80 per cent. Only four came from New England, and, as might have been expected from the later political history of that State, Massachusetts furnished every one of the four—Messrs. Ben Butler, Oakes Ames, Ginery Twicheil and N. P. Banks."

The foregoing, in regard to one of the most disgraceful acts of plunder which are recorded in these corrupt times, is copied into the New York World for comment. Its observations are so just, and its vindication of the South from the odium attempted to be cast upon her fair name in consequence of the acts of the pretended Representatives of this section is so complete, that we have transferred it with editorial display to our columns:

"This attempt to establish the superior morality and freedom from greed of New England over the Southern country is too thin. First, the facts upon which it is built are not facts. In the second place, with some exceptions, the delegates and Senators in the Forty-second Congress from the South were not properly representatives of the Southern people, but of the bayonet powers of the Executive, and of the usurping forces of Radical Majorities in previous Congresses. And in the last place, the majority of the Southern Congressmen who voted for back pay were either negroes, or carpet-baggers from England and other places north of Mason and Dixon's line.

"Of the twenty-two Senators in the Forty-Second Congress who represented the eleven reconstructed States, only eleven were natives of the South at all, and only eight were born in the States for which they stood as Senators. Of the fifty-nine Representatives in Congress from these reconstructed States, there were twenty native to the States for which they sit in Congress; thirty-five in all were born south of Mason and Dixon's line. Of these thirty-five, only twenty-six were Democrats, of whom one-half voted against back pay. Of the remaining Representatives, nine were from New England, giving that region thirteen votes instead of four, for back pay—nine for the highly moral State of Massachusetts. New York had seven Representatives among them, and Pennsylvania four.

"Knowing how the real Southern men, to the manor born, voted in Congress it becomes demonstrable that, had all the Southern States been legitimately represented, Mr. Butler's little project for voting money into the pockets of himself and friends would have been ingloriously defeated.

"If the Nation had consulted the census-tables, it would have discovered some remarkable illustrations of how far this principle of vicarious representation had been carried by means of carpet-baggism. How the Radicals would howl if, New York being Democratic, she should send an Irish-born citizen to the Senate to represent her great foreign-born population of over a million souls. How they did howl at Mr. Schurz last spring for a presumptuous foreigner daring to have an opinion of his own when he represented only 222,267 souls in Missouri. Yet here is Alabama, with a total population of 996,992, of whom 744,053 are natives of State. She is entitled in both both houses to eight representatives; but of these eight in the Forty second Congress only two were natives of the State—only four of Southern birth. There are in Alabama only 370 natives of Massachusetts, all told, yet these have one Senator. There are 1,539 natives of New York in Alabama, yet these have one Senator and three Representatives in the Forty-second Congress. And it is must be remembered that these carpet-baggers are a different people from the emigrants from other States who go West. These latter go to stay, and make their interests identical with the interests of the people amongst whom they have settled; whereas the carpet-baggers are merely sojourners in the land, who keep their loins girded and their staffs ready for the speediest departure possible after their purses have become plethoric enough.

"Here, again, South Carolina, with a total population of 705,606, nearly all natives, is constrained to give one Senator and one Representative to 325 citizens of Massachusetts who tarry on her soil. Or here is Louisiana, with a population native to her soil of 501,409, forced to content herself with but a single Senator (and a scalawag at that); while Vermont, with 205 natives there, has one Representative; Pennsylvania, with 1,698, has two; New York, with 3,913, has one; and Massachusetts also one to take care of the interests of her 885 sojourners.

"If then, the representation of the South in the Forty-second Congress had faults of a conspicuous character, we are still debarred, by the circumstances of the constitution of that representation, from accusing the South as the cause of those faults. Whatever sort of persons the representatives of the South may be, they are mainly the creatures of Congress and of the Executive, not the persons whom the South would have chosen to represent her had her choice been free."

LOUISIANA.

Pitched Battle between Conservatives and Radicals.

THE FORMER VICTORIOUS!!

Over 80 Radicals Killed!

Capt. Hadnot, Member of the McEnery Legislature, Mortally Wounded!

During the last election Grant Parish was carried by the Liberals, and the officers they elected quietly and orderly took possession of their offices. Everything went on smoothly until about two weeks ago, when about 500 negro Radicals, no doubt having been instigated by their white leaders, massed in force and took possession of Colfax, the Parish seat, and drove out all Conservative citizens and have since that time occupied the town and the property of the citizens. Week before last the Conservatives mustered about 200 men, under the Sheriff, but were driven off. The following dispatch explains the situation at this time:

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.

The steamboat Southwestern, which arrived at about 1:30 P. M. to-day, bring stirring and important news from Grant parish. The whites have retaken Colfax, and there is not a negro to be found for miles around.

From passengers on the Southwestern the following is gleaned:

The negroes had strongly intrenched themselves in the court-house, and built breastworks three and four feet high. There were, it is said, about four hundred men, armed and equipped thoroughly. On Sunday, about 12 M., about one hundred and fifty whites, who had gathered from the surrounding parishes, made an attack on the breastworks, and a brisk fight was kept up until near 3 P. M. The breastworks were then stormed and captured, the negroes taking refuge in the court-house, the doors of which were barricaded. After some further fighting the negroes threw out a flag of truce, and several detachments of men advanced toward it, when they were fired on by the besieged party, wounding several, one of whom was Capt. Hadnot, who was shot in the bowels, it is feared fatally.

The detachments then retreated outside the breastworks; and as the only means of dislodging the negroes, the court-house was set on fire, and they were shot as they came from the burning building. It is reported that between eighty and one hundred negroes were killed, and there are none to be found for miles around.

The Captain of the steamboat Southwestern makes the following statement:

We arrived at Colfax Sunday evening about eight o'clock, and found that the white people and the Sheriff, I suppose, at their head, had captured the town, after having had a conflict with the negroes. It was reported to me that about one hundred negroes had been killed, and many others wounded. We saw, from the boat, about eighteen or twenty lying around on the banks, dead. One white man was killed, whose name we did not learn, and seriously wounded Messrs. Hadnot and Harris. Mr. Hadnot was shot through the bowels, and it is supposed that he is mortally wounded. We brought Messrs. Harris and Hadnot down from Colfax to Alexandria. Three or four other white men were slightly wounded. About one hundred negroes escaped, but it is reported that the whites were still pursuing them. All the leaders of the riot escaped, especially the white men. The negroes ambuscaded themselves in the court-house, and the whites finding there was no other mode of attack left set fire to the building. The whites number d in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty men. The fight lasted from about 12 o'clock until nearly 5 P. M. The whites are now in possession of Colfax, and when I left late last Sunday night, all was quiet.

LETTER FROM WILLIAM.

EAST MISSISSIPPI, March 24, 1873.

EDITORS CLARION:

I wrote to you in the month of January, and requested you to invite Mr. Tarbell to visit our singing school, and deliver a "conversational lecture," about things he saw at the North last summer, in reference to the South, to set off the one he worked off at the North last summer in reference to the South, but he has not come, and we have given him over.

Last Saturday I went over to see Mr. Jones, and told him that I must write to you from these ends of the earth, and desired to know what I must write. He intimated that my writing amounted to nothing, but said if I would send a letter, I had better inform you of the real condition of things in this section. I will attempt to give you the substance of his conversation.

"William, the year 1873 is an important year to the people of this State. The war and the train of subsequent events have well nigh made our people despondent. Our system of Government has been changed, and the people consider themselves powerless. A set of people are in high places in the State, wholly unfit to rule. Your account of what you saw in Jackson a few weeks ago, corresponds with what I saw last winter. The whole thing is a mockery.

"When this party of progress took possession of the State, it was almost entirely out of debt; taxes were low, and everything very much better off than it is today. The State is now heavily in debt, the people are taxed beyond their ability to pay, and are getting poorer and poorer every year. This is the real situation here.

"Much is said of the thousands of children who have attended free schools under the auspices of this progressive party. The truth is, that education is almost ruined in Mississippi. The free schools, taken as a whole, are worse than a nuisance. Seven-eighths of the teachers are ignorant of the elements of learning and decency. The poor colored people, whom the good God permits to be used as a tool by the adventurers and half-breeds in authority, are taught to shout for education, while they are sinking in the scale of humanity. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the negroes of East Mississippi to-day are inferior in mind and morals to the negroes that were here in the year 1860. Nearly eight years of freedom, under wise government, would have discovered a different result. The negro has has thrust upon him the responsibility of citizenship, and unless he is intellectually equal to the obligation imposed he will sink himself and the country. He should be elevated. This can only be done when the intelligence and virtue of our State recover the reins of government. Then he will be cared for, and every incentive to improvement will be held out to the colored man; and teachers of good sense and good morals will take charge of his schools, and soon, what a change will be wrought in his civilization!"

I ventured here to inquire,

WHAT ISSUES WOULD BE MADE AND JOINED IN THE APPROACHING CANVASS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

"I am glad you asked me that question, William. There should be only one issue This party of progress should be shown to be a party of plunder and corruption, made up of adventurers from the North, mulattoes and white men raised here, who are bankrupt in every moral and social virtue. These constitute the party. The laboring negroes from the field make up the voting material, and are kept poisoned in order that the characters named above may enrich themselves out of money, forced from the people, under the color of law.

Some of our people desire to discuss issues of a material character. That is wrong. Put good men on the ticket, and arraign the present misrule, and call upon the people to rise and assert their power, in rescuing the interests of the State, present and future, from hopeless shipwreck.

So far as national politics are concerned, I have no hesitation in saying that the constitution of 1789 as interpreted by Jefferson and Madison, makes up the only chart of self government ever devised by man. It would afford to our colored citizens the greatest security and prosperity, as it would guarantee the full realization of all hopes, cherished by the fathers of our system, for the prosperity of self-government on this continet. Plunderers and deluded zealots and wicked place-holders can cry out progress, but every step taken from the landmarks our fathers did set, is directly antipodal to the best interests of humanity. Such progress as has been made by this party in power, in the State of South Carolina and Louisiana, to say nothing of other States, where they have held sway, is like the progress made by the "thousands" your society sung of in the first hymn last Sunday morning:

"Broad is the road that leads to death,
And thousands walk together there."

I began by saying this year is one of importance to Mississippi. Next fall we will be called upon to elect a Governor and members of the lower House in the Legislature, and to choose all State and county officers. If we do not rescue our affairs from the hands that now hold them, all our people that can leave the State, will swell the tide now drifting many of our best citizens from the graves of their fathers.

A Radical press can mock us and laugh at us, and prop up the adventurers, who now despoil the country and plant seeds of strife and unhappiness in the minds of an uneducated negro population, and flaunt the evidences of ill-gotten gain in the presence of our young men, and tell them that the watch-word is progress, but Mississippi will be classed with poor South Carolina unless this party of progress is defeated. If it is defeated next fall the blessings of a good government will become one of the realities.

Mr. Jones said many more things, but I have extended too much already. It will be my pleasure to write you again.

WILLIAM.

P. S.—I intended to say something of David Johnson's fish-trap, but have no available space to command. The fish-trap is in Itawamba. W.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY, April 7, 1873.

The President appointed George E. Clint Assistant Enrolling Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE OF INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Williams: An act to incorporate the Homochitto and Old River Navigation, Draining and Levee Company.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Duncan: S. B. No 371, an act for the relief of J. H. Walker. Passed.

CONSIDERATION OF BILLS.

Relief of the Asylum for the Blind.

The bill was taken up, committee amendments adopted, and the bill was ordered engrossed, read a third time.

And Mr. Lyles moved to amend as follows:

An act appropriating money for the repairs of the buildings and grounds of the Asylum for the Blind. Carried.

And the bill passed.

THE PER DIEM REDUCTION BILL LOST

An act relative to pay of members of the Legislature was called up.

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend as follows:

Strike out the words $500 wherever it occurs, and insert $700, and strike out all in relation to mileage.

Mr. Morgan moved to amend the bill by the following substitute:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

The members of the Legislature shall hereafter severally receive the sum of one thousand dollars each per annum for their services, which compensation shall be in full for all services rendered to the State, including per diem and mileage; Provided, No Senator or Representative who receives and uses a free pass of any railroad company over any portion of their railroad shall not be entitled to said compensation or any part thereof; And provided further, That no session of the Legislature shall continue for a longer period of time than sixty days in any year.

Mr. Abbott moved to amend the substitute by striking out one thousand and insert seven hundred. Lost.

Mr. Bowles moved to indefinitely postpone the bill and amendments. Lost.

Mr. Bennett moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out of the substitute the one thousand dollars and insert three hundred dollars. Lost as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Bennett, Campbell, Castle, Duncan, Lyles, Price, Seal, Williams—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Barrow, Bowles, Caldwell, Gibbs, Gilmer, Johnson, Little, Millsaps, Morgan, Mygatt, Packer, Warner—13.

Mr. Abbott moved to table the substitute. Lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Alexander, Barrow, Bennett, Bowles, Caldwell, Castle, Duncan, Gibbs, Gray, Johnson, Little, Lyles, Millsaps Packer, Price, Seal, Warner—18.

NAYS—Mr. Morgan—1.

Previous question called and sustained; and the bill was indefinitely postponed, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Bowles, Bennett, Caldwell, Castle, Gibbs, Gray, Lyles Millsaps, Morgan, Mygatt, Packer, Price, Williams—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Barr